

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 48.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, &c. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE. FRED JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and Fifth streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, (graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

JEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agents. Insure Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F. Moose Jaw, No. 507, holds its regular meeting in Amable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 28th. R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Building material of all kinds on hand. We manufacture windows, doors, frames, scroll sawing, &c. Any of the above not in stock made to order on shortest notice. We are headquarters for screens, windows, and doors. Cedar and spruce posts for fencing. Fancy or plain pickets for fencing. We have on hand a quantity of chop, and have just received a car of oak wood. Call and get our cash prices; you will find them right.

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FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

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Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

Read This and Profit By It!

Boys' straw hats 10c, men's straw hats 10c. Straw hats for children, girls, boys, ladies and men. Boys' caps from 10c up, boy's shirts from 25c up, men's shirts from 25c up, men's underwear 25c each piece, ladies' slippers 25c up. Fast colors, dress gingham for 7c, worth 10c, cotton chailies, dark and light colored, for 8c, was 12c. Flannellettes 7c worth 10c, 20 yards 34-inch gray cotton for \$1.00, 42-inch all wool cashmere, all shades, for 35c, worth 50c; 38-inch all wool serge, all shades for 30c per yard; black Surah silk, a beauty, for 68c; China silks 30c per yard, velveteens 35c per yard.

SEE OUR COTTON HOSIERY.

12 pair men's socks for \$1.00, lace curtains for 40c per pair. Drop in when any member of the family requires a pair of SHOES and get a good, wearing, high class, LOW PRICED PAIR. Wall paper AWAY DOWN IN PRICE.

Above Prices ARE ALL CASH.

T. W. ROBINSON

SCALDS and Burns are soothed at once with **Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER.** It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

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With the keen competition of trade we have been stimulated to greater care in purchasing than formerly and the result is our stock is undoubtedly the choicest and presents greater values than heretofore.

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In prints the variety and patterns are much superior, embracing the latest designs and colorings. Extra wide cloth which usually sells at 15 cts. we offer for 13 1/2 cts.

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Our Dress Goods in costume length are acknowledged by all to be wonderful. They are meeting with ready sale. Our Cashmerettes, Crapons, and Duckings are undoubtedly the finest. We invite every lady to examine our many lines.

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FREE BY WRITING Now is your opportunity! Do not delay a moment! We will give FOUR BICYCLES as premiums to the ladies or gentlemen sending in the four largest lists of new subscribers to **Winnipeg Saturday Night** before the end of July, 1895. All that is required is a little effort in your spare hours and you secure absolutely for nothing one of the BEST MADE CYCLES in America. Begin at once. Send for sample copies and full particulars.

WINNIPEG SATURDAY NIGHT 182 and 184 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.

NORTH-WEST DEVELOPMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

Reduced Land Sales and Reduced Immigration—Notes From the Capital—Newfoundland Will Not Unite With Canada.

The annual report of the Department of the Interior for 1894 was issued last week. The comparative table showing homestead entries and land sales in '93 and '94 is as follows:—

	1893	1894
Number of homestead entries.....	407	329
Acres of homesteads.....	63,729	53,419
Sales of.....	46,873	17,553

The report states that the few sales that were made during the last season were made to actual settlers in lots not exceeding 160 acres and only in cases where the applicant was able to show satisfactorily that the area applied for was necessary for the proper conduct of his agricultural operations.

IMMIGRANTS

The whole number of arrivals of the immigrant class at ports of Quebec, Halifax and Montreal during the year 1894 was 27,911, as compared with 63,447 during the previous year. Of the 27,911 persons mentioned, 20,680 declared their intention of becoming residents of the Dominion of Canada, being over 8000 less than for 1893, and 7,087 declared their intention of settling in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, a decrease of 4,279.

The decrease in the figures mentioned is much greater in proportion than the decrease in the number of persons taking up homesteads as compared with the previous year, which proves that a large proportion of the immigrants of last year than usual consisted of agricultural settlers.

The national origin of homesteaders was as follows: Canadians from Ontario 519, from other parts of Canada 297, Canadian's returned from the States 216; Americans 634, English 333, French 114, Russians 147, Scotch 74, Irish 23.

THE ALASKA SURVEY.

The survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska has been continued under Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the department, as Her Majesty's Commissioner, and Dr. E. C. Mendenhall, as the Commissioner for the United States.

The method of survey was the same as in 1893. The Commissioner reports that as a result of the operations of the two seasons' work, the whole coast strip from Behm's Canal to Cape Fairweather has been covered by a phototopographical survey, and that the office work of delineating the results of this survey upon paper—as a contour map on a scale of 1:80,000 with contour line 250 feet apart—is well advanced. He states that little further work is required in order to obtain all necessary information with regard to the coast between Cape Fairweather and Yukutat Bay, a distance of 70 miles, and to supplement the information obtained by the United States party in the vicinity of Mount St. Elias and the 141st meridian, which is the western terminus of the work of the commission.

NORTH WEST IRRIGATION.

The irrigation movement in the Territories is making rapid strides in those portions situated within the dry districts. It is only a year or two since the actual construction of ditches for the artificial application of water to agricultural lands may be said to have commenced, and yet at the close of this season there were some 60 odd private ditches in operation in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia, while two incorporated companies, The Calgary Hydraulic Company and The Calgary Irrigation Company, have extensive systems under construction. In addition to these, the settlers of the Springbank district have projected a canal to reclaim some 20,000 acres in that vicinity, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made some preliminary surveys looking to the diversion of water from the Bow River near Calgary to irrigate lands to the east of that point. There have also been some 30 private ditches projected, a number of which will probably be built next year.

The results which have followed the application of water, through the systems constructed, have in all cases been successful and encouraging. In some instances they have been beyond expectation, and there is now no reason to doubt through irrigation a large

portion of Assiniboia and Alberta, within which it has hitherto been impossible to raise every year crops dependent on the rainfall, will be made productive and subject to extensive agricultural operations and settlement.

YANKEES EXTERMINATING SEALS

In his annual report on Keewatin, Lieut. Governor Schultz called attention to the fact that after a few years' cessation, two American whale ships wintered on Marble Island in Hudson's Bay during 1893-94, and no doubt pursued the same destructive method as in past years, which caused the almost complete extinction of animal life in these waters; and he repeats the warning that unless some control is exercised over the present mode of killing seals and walrus they will soon become utterly exterminated. These foreign seamen not only capture and kill whales and seals in our waters but also obtain from the Indians furs and other articles in exchange for goods upon which no duty is paid. A great proportion of these goods are of classes which are prohibited by our laws from being introduced among the Indians.

Attention is also called to the fact of the American whaling fleet annually enter the Arctic Ocean from Behring Sea, and carry on the same destructive methods of capture and the same illegal traffic with the Eskimos. This has been going on to a much increased extent of late, owing to the discovery of the important Arctic harbor on Herschel Island, about 100 miles west of one of the mouths of the Mackenzie River, where numbers of these whaling vessels pass the winter.

The total railway mileage in Manitoba, the North-West T. and B. C. on June 30 was 3243.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S MODEST DEMANDS.

The negotiations with the Newfoundland delegates looking to confederation, were made public on Thursday. Briefly stated Canada offered the following terms to Newfoundland:—Canada to assume the debt of Newfoundland to the extent of \$10,350,000 which is \$50 a head of Newfoundland's population of 207,000, and in the same proportion as the debt of Canada stands to her population, Canada to allow a subsidy of 80 cents a head for population, \$50,000 for legislation, \$150,000 for Crown lands, and other sums, making a total of \$185,000, which was subsequently increased to \$500,000. Canada offered to maintain all the classes of service which the Dominion Government now maintain in the other provinces, such as Lieut. Governor's salary, public works, post office, saving banks, lighthouses, etc., etc. Canada to maintain steamship service between the mainland and Newfoundland; between Newfoundland and Great Britain, and between Newfoundland and Labrador. In lieu of an expenditure on militia, \$40,000 a year was offered for police constabulary, and the fishermen of Newfoundland were to participate equally with those of Canada in any bounties granted by the general government, and Canada was to take over at a fair valuation the steamship "Foria" now used in the fishery service. Newfoundland was offered four Senators and ten representatives in the House of Commons. The offer did not seem to meet with the expectations of the Newfoundland delegates, and they proposed that Canada should not only assume the whole of the debt but the prospective liabilities, including the completion of the Island railway, would amount to something like \$5,000,000. The delegates also wanted the annual allowance increased from \$500,000 to \$650,000. The Dominion declined to accept this but offered a subsidy of \$6,000 a mile on the railway. It was subsequently suggested that the British Government should assume the cost of completing the railway and on that Government declining to do so the negotiations fell through, and the admission of Newfoundland to the Union may now be considered as at least postponed for an indefinite period.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary estimates for the present year amount to \$1,143,000, and include \$25,000 for the late Premier's funeral expenses and \$25,000 for the Lady Thompson fund; \$15,000 to complete N.W.M.P. service; and the \$55,000 for N.W. seed grain.

BUDGET DEBATE DRAGS ON.

Very little progress with business has been made by Parliament within the past week. The back benches have got well under way in the debate on the budget, and the stale old arguments are again being ground out to fill the pages of another volume of Hansard. Adjournment was made on Wednesday until Tuesday next—no Ascension Day and Queen's Birthday House holiday.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

FOR MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

At Regina in June Next—Programme of Services—Twelfth Annual Conference Will Open on 9th June—An Important Gathering.

The Stationing Committee of the Manitoba and North-West Conference will meet in the Regina Methodist church on Monday, June 10 at 2 p.m.

The special ministerial session will open on Thursday, June 13, in the same church at 9 a.m.

The twelfth annual session of the Conference will commence on Friday, June 14, at 9 a.m., in the Regina Methodist church.

ANNIVERSARIES

Preparatory Service—Wednesday, June 12, 8 p.m., conducted by Rev. H. Wile, B.A.

Missionary—Thursday, June 13, 8 p.m. Addresses by Revs. C. H. Cross, J. W. Saunby, B.A., and W. G. Henderson.

Reception Service—Friday, June 14, 8 p.m. Addresses by Revs. Prof. Stewart, B.D., T. C. Buchanan, and the President of the Conference.

Theological Union—Saturday, June 15, 3 p.m. Lecture by Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A. Subject: "An Outline Study of the New Testament." Sermon at 8 p.m. by Rev. J. McDougall.

Educational—Monday, June 17, 8 p.m. Addresses by Rev. J. H. Riddell, B.A., Mr. Thomas Nixon and Rev. J. Maclean, Ph.D.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

June 9.

Methodist Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. M. Harrison; 2:30 p.m., Sunday-school addresses, Rev. W. Somerville and Neepawa District representative; 7 p.m., Winnipeg District representative.

Knox Church—11 a.m., Rev. T. Ferrier; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Semmens.

Baptist Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. A. McClung; 7 p.m., Rev. A. Andrews.

June 16.

Methodist Church—9:30 a.m., Conference love-feast, conducted by Mr. Thomas Nixon; 11 a.m., ordination sermon, Rev. A. W. Ross, followed by the ordination service, to be conducted by the President; 3 p.m., Sabbath school addresses, Rev. F. A. August, Mr. F. W. Adams and Mr. G. W. Beynon; 7 p.m., Rev. L. Gaetz, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Knox Church—11 a.m., Rev. J. J. Leach, Ph.D.; 2:30 p.m., Sabbath-school addresses, Revs. W. G. Henderson and F. E. Fletcher, B.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Sparling.

Baptist Church—11 a.m., Rev. A. B. Hames, Ph.D.; 2:30 p.m., Sabbath-school addresses, Revs. J. M. A. Spence and J. Dyke; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Lawson.

Moose Jaw Methodist Church—Rev. J. Maclean, Ph.D.

MORNING CONSECRATION MEETINGS, AT 6:30.

Wednesday, June 12—Rev. A. W. Ross. Thursday, June 13—Rev. J. Dyke. Friday, June 14—Rev. W. Somerville. Saturday, June 15—Rev. T. Ferrier. Monday, June 17—Rev. T. C. Buchanan.

Tuesday, June 18—Rev. T. Argee. Wednesday, June 19—Rev. J. H. L. Joslyn.

A. W. Ross, President. F. B. STACEY, Secretary. S. R. BROWN, Pastor.

Best Wishes Tendered.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I have been corresponding with Bro. Wm. Johnston, M.P., of Ballykilbeg, Ireland, on some private business, and in his letter to me he wished me to convey to the brethren of the North-West Territories, his very best wishes, and hopes that they will celebrate the centenary of Orangism on the coming Twelfth of July in good loyal style. Yours, &c., T. E. McWILLIAMS.

Moose Jaw, May 23, 1895.

[Bro. Wm. Johnston is a veteran war-horse of Orangism in Ireland; in less peaceful days he did not count it a sacrifice to spend a season in jail, rather than relinquish what he deemed to be the interest of the cause. Canadian brethren will undoubtedly heartily accept and reciprocate his good wishes.—Ed.]

THE HOME.

Be Patient.

They are such tiny feet!
They have gone such a little way to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps to evenness, and make
Them so
More sure and slow.

They are such little hands!
So kind—things so slow, and life so stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
New day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon; and so
The hands are tempted off, you know.

They are such fond, clear eyes,
That widen to surprise
At every turn! They are so often held
To sun or shower—showers soon dispelled
By looking in our face;
Love asks for such, much grace.

They are such frail, frail gifts!
Uncertain as the wind, and soft as light
Of life that lies along the sky—
They may not be here by-and-by.
Give them not just by more—also
And harder—patience with the love.

Wall Pictures.

A room with pictures and a room without pictures differ nearly as much as a room with windows and a room without windows; for pictures are a loophole of escape to the soul, leading it to other scenes and spheres, where the fancy for a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Pictures are consoles of loneliness and a relief to the jaded mind, and windows to be imprisoned thought; they are books, histories, and sermons, which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

By hanging pictures low you increase the apparent height of the room. Colored pictures should not be hung in hallways or on staircases unless there is plenty of light for them. In such places strong photo-graphs, engravings, and drawings in black and white go best.

A picture should not be hung from one nail; the diagonal lines formed by the cord have a very discordant effect. Two nails and two vertical cords, or, what is far more safe, pieces of wire cordage, should be used instead of the single cord. Picture cords should be as near the color of the wall upon which they are put as possible so that they may be but little seen. When one picture is hung beneath another the bottom one should be hung so that the one above, and not from the top; thus we avoid multiplying the cords, which is always objectionable.

A good hue for walls where prints or photographs are to be hung is a rich yellow brown, or a leather color. Later to the black of the print or the tone of the photograph is thus imparted. The wall paper should have no strongly defined pattern, and should be of one uniform color, such as red inclining to crimson or tea green. The centre of the picture, as a rule, should not be much above the level of the eyes.

Ten Ways of Cooking an Egg.

Merely popping an egg into boiling water and letting it bubble until the hand of the clock has marked three or five minutes, as the taste may dictate, is a common mistake. An egg will be more evenly cooked as well as more delicate, if it does not boil at all. Therefore, either put it on cold water and heat gradually, or else in boiling water and remove from the fire allowing it to stand on the hearth or back of the stove, for 10 or more minutes.

Buttered eggs, as prepared in the east, are said to be very delicious. A heavy pottery dish is set over a clear, hot fire and thoroughly warmed through. Then into this butter, salt and pepper are placed, and when the butter is melted the eggs are dropped in, cooked slowly with little stirring and served very hot.

Egg balls are formed by stirring boiling water that has been well salted until it whirls rapidly. Then drop in the egg, which has already been broken in a cup, and stir the water round until it is cooked. Do but one at a time.

Eggs in Newspaper Style.—Soak one pint of bread crumbs in one pint of milk, whip eight eggs very light and mix with the soaked crumbs, beating for five minutes. Have ready a saucpan in which are 2 tablespoonfuls of butter melted and hot, but not scorching. Pour in the mixture, season with pepper and salt and scramble with the point of a knife for 3 minutes or until well cooked. Serve on a warm platter, heaped on slices of buttered toast.

Egg fritters are eggs first poached then dipped in a flour and milk batter and fried for a moment in deep fat.

Egg fritters are poached eggs enclosed in a crust of melted potato and fried in a little grease. Shredded or baked eggs are broken into cups, small dishes or muffin rings that have been well buttered, care being taken not to break the yolks. They are then sprinkled with salt and pepper and put in the oven just long enough to set the whites.

Egg Nests.—Beat the whites of eggs very stiff and pile on squares of toast. Then drop the yolks which have been left in the shell in a hollow in each and bake in a quick oven.

Nuremberg Eggs.—Boil the eggs for 20 minutes, shell them, dip them in butter and fry brown in hot lard. Dip them and fry again and so on until they become goodly sized balls. Serve with a white sauce made by thickening milk with a little flour and butter well mixed together.

Hard-boiled eggs are the foundation of many dainty dishes, one of the most popular being

Stuffed Eggs.—The boiled eggs are cut in halves and the yolks scooped out. The yellow is then rubbed to a paste and mixed with mustard, vinegar and a very little olive oil. The whites are re-filled with this mixture, which is heaped quite high, and are set on a platter garnished with lettuce leaves or parsley. Potted ham and tongue that comes put up in small tins, also make a very nice forcemeat for stuffing eggs.

After the eggs are filled some roll them in crumbs and fry a light brown, but this is unnecessary. There are nice recipes for Omelet soufflé is a delicious luncheon or supper dish. Its ingredients are 6 whites and 3 yolks of eggs, 3 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and a flavoring of vanilla or lemon. Beat the yolks and sugar to a light cream and add a few drops of flavoring. Then whip the whites to the stiffest possible froth, as on this chiefly depends the success of the soufflé. Have the yolks in a deep bowl, turn the whites over them and with a spoon give it a rotary motion, mixing all carefully together. Turn the mixture on to a heating dish, either of earthenware or tin, with sides two or three inches high and slightly buttered. Smooth over the top, sprinkle with sugar and put

it into a moderate oven. If it has to be turned or moved while baking do it as gently as possible. When it has risen well and is of a fine yellow color it is ready to be served, which should be at once else it will fall.

This is the American mode, but a French chef who is famous for his omelets and soufflés gives this recipe: For one portion use the whites of six eggs; beat them well, add 1 tablespoonful marmalade or little pieces of fresh peaches and mix with powdered sugar. Bake it on a dish rubbed with butter, in a rather quick oven.

A FUTURE POSSIBILITY.

An Easy Matter to Put Egypt in a Starving Condition.

In a lecture on the Nile, delivered in England a few weeks ago, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff expressed the view that it would be a perfectly easy matter for a hostile power to cut off the water in the Soudan and put Egypt in a starving condition. There is nothing new in this opinion, and excellent authorities believe it is worthy of grave attention. The idea even occurred to the barbarous people of the Soudan for long before the Egyptian subjugation of the upper Nile region the inhabitants of Sennar boasted that they had it in their power to turn Lower Egypt into a desert. The late Gen. Gordon and the late Sir Samuel W. Baker shared the view expressed by Sir Colin. Ten years ago Baker declared that the security of Egypt depended on her command of the upper Nile. It is well known that the rich sediment from the Atbara tributary coming from the Abyssinian highland created the Delta of the Nile and made the fertile belt along the lower river. Gordon and Baker declared that without any other engineering knowledge, might deflect the waters of the Atbara, by a dam thrown across its bed during the dry season, when it is devoid of water, about 250 miles from its junction with the Nile. The Atbara flows through a perfectly flat desert for a distance, and the effect of a dam would be the diversion of its waters over a vast area of fertile sands, which would absorb the greater portion and prevent the necessary inundation in Lower Egypt.

Two or three years ago an unusual flood in the lower Nile destroyed much property in Egypt. A little later an explorer returned from Victoria Nyanya with the news that about four months before Egypt was unexpectedly deluged; the waters of the lake reached the highest stage ever known by the white men who live there. He said that if Egypt had been connected by telegraph with the lake, she would have been warned of the approaching inundation in time to prepare for it. Engineers say that regulating sluices at the outlet of the lake would control the great sea. It is plain that the interests of Egypt demand that the outlet of Victoria Nyanya be in her own hands or in those of a friendly power. One reason why these facts are very interesting is because they vividly illustrate the important part that physical geography may play in world history. Egypt can never consider herself safe unless she controls the upper Nile.

THE MOST FATAL DISEASE.

The Best Surroundings Offer No Bar to Diphtheria's Development.

Of all the diseases that afflict humanity diphtheria has long been considered one of the most fatal. No place is secure from its ravages. It may break out in any locality, under every condition, attacks rich and poor alike, though most of its victims are children. Its virulence may be increased by unhealthy surroundings, but the most healthful offer no bar to its development. It is a contagious disease, and epidemic, though solitary cases occur. Though the disease has been known for centuries no satisfactory treatment has ever been discovered by the medical faculty until within a short time. In the Forum for March Dr. L. Emmet Holt explains the nature of the new antitoxin treatment for this fell disease, and feels confident that at last this great scourge of humanity has been met and conquered by medical science.

The experiments of the German pathologists, Klebs and Loeffler, made between the years 1883 and 1889, successfully proved that diphtheria is a germ disease, caused by a bacillus, to which has been given the name of Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. Other investigators also demonstrated that this bacillus is its principal seat in the throat and upper air passages, but produces in its growth a poison which is known as diphtheria toxin, which affects the heart and nerves, and is of incredible virulence. It is said to be 700 times as poisonous as morphine. The next experiments were directed to discover some method of counteracting the poisonous products of these bacteria. These products, or toxin, were separated from the germs that produced them, and injected in small quantities into animals. The dose was then increased from time to time, until the animal could resist a great quantity of it, or, in other words, could not be infected by diphtheria. The next experiments showed that if the blood of an animal which in this way had been made insusceptible to diphtheria was injected into another animal, the latter likewise became insusceptible to a certain degree. This is, in fact, the crowning discovery, and it has been successfully shown that antitoxin, thus produced from animals, when injected into the human system, will not only preserve from diphtheria, but will also greatly reduce its fatality when the disease has made progress. It is not an absolute cure for the disease, as no treatment can be for any disease, but it has produced the best results of any method of treatment ever discovered. Dr. Holt explains the method of producing antitoxin, and points out the safeguards that should be established in its manufacture so as to keep an impure article from the market. A law for the protection of the public should be passed by which the production of antitoxin should be controlled by competent persons. It is certainly a most beneficial discovery, a new gift from modern science to mankind.

Don't Rub It.

When a speck of dust or metal gets into the eye the best plan is to shut it and keep it shut for over a minute. Nature will then come to the relief and there will be enough tearing and moisture to get rid of the intruder, which will be found in one of the corners when the eye is finally open ed.

ENIGMAS ALL ABOUT HIM.

THE EUROPEAN RESIDENT IN INDIA ALWAYS A STRANGER.

Queer Traits of the Baboo—After Lack of a Sense of Humor—Caste Affected by Street Railways—Swarms of Dusky Servants.

"Nothing in Indian life," said the returned resident more than the fact that he never comes to be anything but a stranger to those about him. He never fathoms the Indian mind, and never knows more of his servants than appears on the surface. His boy, for example, is an enigma to the European. Perhaps the master learns incidentally that the boy has a wife and family and makes shift to maintain some sort of family life while seemingly giving all his time to his employer.

"The boy and many of the other servants visit the bazaar, and the bazaar of the East is the great exchange of gossip—'gup,' as the Hindustani word is. Every piece of news, native or foreign, is in the gup of the bazaar. Your boy brings home all sorts of news, which is to be had merely for the asking. He knows who among your friends are ill, in love, in debt. The bazaar often has early news of European disturbances; and these mysterious people who surround you, and of whom you are curiously ignorant, talk familiarly in the bazaar of your private affairs.

"It is in business life as in family life; you know nothing of the natives with whom you come in contact. The native studies English only to get a place where he may earn a living, and once possessed of a clerkship he is content to plod on, working with peculiar care and precision, but with the utmost slowness, mangleing whenever he dare upon any excuse, and constantly, as it seems,

CONCEALING HIS REAL SELF.

"Baboo is the name given in Bengal to the graduate of an Indo-English school, and such men constitute a very curious class, some of whom rise to places of importance under the Government. Baboo English is a stock subject of jest among Indo-Europeans. It is often curiously absurd. The memoir of Oonool Chunder Mukherjee, judge of the highest Indian court, published at Calcutta ten or twelve years ago, was received with a burst of laughter by the English press. Half a dozen books since published in English by more or less distinguished natives have been quite as ridiculous. Native newspapers printed in English are the funniest things in life. They are made worse by the tricks played upon them by English residents. Newspapers in the native dialects are usually bitter assaults on the Government, but they have little or no circulation and are usually unprinted, though no steps are taken to suppress or to exercise a censorship over them.

"The native English in England, words of Latin derivation, and often used with meaning just a shade off their common acceptance. On the margin of the ambitious words the native uses slang and conventional phrases by way of giving his style an air of unstudied ease. 'The selection of Justice Moorkejee,' says his biographer, 'was most judicious and tip-top.' A seeming utter

ABSENCE OF HUMOR

marks the attempt of the native at English composition. A case in point is the following: 'Hearing that you are fond of figures I append a few 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.' A clerk being absent sent me a letter of excuse, in which he explained that he was kept away by a 'boil' as per margin. On the margin of the letter he had drawn a rude outline of the part affected by the boil, with an exaggerated representation of the latter. I am entirely clear that neither had any humorous intent.

"Some of the baboos adopt the profession of writer, and mean that they undertake the correspondence of persons not so happy in their education. These baboo letters are marked with an exaggeration of the absurdities that belong to native English. Every native on applying for a place in an English house brings letters of recommendation. They are occasionally, perhaps frequently, forged by the baboo writer employed for the purpose. The writer does not hesitate to append the name of any Anglo-Indian, no matter how distinguished. I find a single letter of recommendation in an English house has appeared in a hundred such. These forgeries are so clumsy as to be ridiculous, for the recommendations are fulsome and florid to the last degree.

"One must consider caste in all dealings with the natives, yet I own my ignorance of the subject is a constant embarrassment. A man of high caste, and his prime minister may in this matter be his superior. An English corporation has done a great deal to shake the power of caste, at least in some particulars, at Bombay. When street railways were introduced into the city by the corporation it was prophesied that the enterprise would be a failure, that men of different castes would not mingle in the street cars. But exactly the reverse is true. You see men of all castes sitting side by side in the street cars, and the same is true of the steam railways.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the European imposes upon the individual native, whatever you may think of the British occupation of India. The native is extremely litigious. If the European strikes his boy, the latter quickly off to have the master hauled before a Justice and

TRIED FOR THE OFFENSE.

and all natives in contact with the European population are well acquainted with their rights under the law. The people of all classes, however, are polite to the verge of obsequiousness. You meet this politeness on every hand. I saw it even among the servants of a British official. One of them whose habits I found peculiarly interesting.

"The European resident in India gradually becomes indifferent to the swarm of dusky figures forever surrounding him. One ceases to be conscious of the servants, with their gliding and stealthy movements, so that servants can pass freely and noiselessly from room to room. The man that shaves you steps at daylight into your apartment and performs his duty while you are yet half asleep. You start to be dressed in the morning, and find a servant's gliding about their dressing rooms, and the employer has no secret from his servants. The European feels himself a

drop in the ocean of native humanity. He knows that these mysterious people, whose lips are to him as sealed books, are acquainted with all his doings, and while outwardly subservient, privately hold him and his civilization in contempt."

DICTATOR RHODES

Made Even British Royalty come to His Terms.

Sir Hercules Robinson, who at the advanced age of 71 now returns to the Cape of Good Hope as Governor-General of British South Africa, is a very well preserved and cheery old gentleman, who looks nearly a score of years younger than his age, and is exceedingly popular alike at home and in the colonies. He was formerly in the army, but resigned his commission as Lieutenant in the Eighty-seventh Royal Fusiliers on eloping, when barely 22 years of age, with Lord Valentia's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Annesley, her parents having opposed the match. The runaway couple, however, were forgiven in due course, but inasmuch as neither was well provided with cash a continuance of life in the army was out of the question, so the late Lord Valentia made use of his influence with the Cabinet to procure for his soldier son-in-law a lucrative colonial appointment.

Since then Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson have been jointly representing their sovereign in the control of all these numerous schemes that have been started by the South African Company, had put him into a lot of "good things," with large pecuniary results.

Sir Hercules thought the time had come to enjoy the fruit of his labors, and accordingly settled down in London, where he was in great social demand. He counted, however, without his host, for Mr. Rhodes, finding himself in perpetual conflict with Mr. Hercules's successor as Governor-General—namely, Sir Henry Loch, a man who deemed it to be his duty to prevent the interests of the empire at large from being sacrificed and being subordinated to those of Mr. Rhodes's South African Company—came over to England from the Cape and secured from the Government a solemn promise to bring about the removal of the Governor, and to replace him with a man more amenable to what he considered good sense—preferably Sir Hercules Robinson.

No end of pressure was exerted by Mr. Rhodes during his recent visit to England to bring about this appointment, and it is no secret that the influence of the Prince of Wales and of other members of the royal family was invoked for the purpose, though the Prince would certainly never have done such a thing had he not been under deep obligations to Mr. Rhodes.

Sir Hercules now goes back to the Cape in the guise of a mere tool and instrument in the hands of the man to whom he is indebted for the greater part of his wealth, and it is difficult to understand how one so largely interested in the manifold enterprises of the Cape could have been so blind to the independence necessary to defend the position of the English Government against the encroachments of the very companies of which he himself is a Director and shareholder.

Closely enough, Sir Hercules has a brother who also married a daughter of the late Lord Valentia, is too, a Colonial Governor, and has received the honor of knighthood in the same manner as Sir Hercules.

MURDEROUS SUPERSTITION.

An Unfortunate Woman Tortured in Ireland as a Witch—Her Husband Poured Paraffine Over Her Body and Burned Her to Death.

Waterford, March 26.—A most extraordinary case of murder, arising from superstition, is being inquired into by the special court of Clonmel, 25 miles from Waterford, Ireland. Ten persons were arraigned before the court, charged with murdering a woman named Cleary, because they supposed her to be a witch. The prisoners included the murdered woman's husband and father. The evidence showed that Mrs. Cleary was suffering from nervousness and bronchitis, and her husband, believing her to be bewitched, and in order to exorcise the evil spirit, obtained a concoction from a herbalist of the neighborhood. When the man met his wife late in the evening, the unfortunate woman, in bed, her husband forced the obnoxious concoction of herbs down her throat. After this the suffering woman was held over a fire and dreadfully scalded, until she declared in the name of God that she was not Cleary's wife. This was the last of the following day, but the woman refused to conform to her husband's requests, whereupon he knocked her down, stripped off her clothing, poured paraffine over her body, then lighted it, and the woman burned to death in the presence of six male and two female relatives. Cleary declared he was not burning his wife, but he was burning a witch, and she would disappear up the chimney. When the woman was dead her husband collected her charred remains in a sheet and buried them in a dyke beneath the mud, where they were found a week later. The prisoner, who were remanded, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the excited crowd in and about the court-room, and had to be removed to goal under the escort of a strong force of constabulary.

Fate of a Cowardly Father.

A Russian correspondent writes to the London Chronicle as follows: "A peasant with his wife and child were driving in a sledge drawn by one horse from the Nakhnik market to Bobrovitz. Soon there met the travelers' eyes a pack of hungry wolves. The brave horse still galloped forward, while the peasant, seeing that escape was impossible, proposed to throw the child to the wolves, but the mother would not consent. Hereupon a short struggle took place in the sledge, which ended in both wife and child being thrown out to the ravenous creatures that were running after the sledge on both sides of the road. The mother, however, remained seated in the sledge, and did not even notice the mother and child left to their fate on the roadside. These eventually reached a neighboring village in safety, while the cowardly and unnatural peasant fell a victim to his hungry pursuers."

IVORY IN AFRICA.

What Has Become of the Millions of Dollars Worth of Dead Ivory.

Nothing that comes out of Africa, except diamonds and gold, is so much sought for as ivory. Nothing in tropical Africa has incited so much enterprise and industry among white men, Arabs, and blacks as the collection and exportation of this article. Some interesting questions that perhaps have never occurred to many people have recently been asked by an English writer. The Englishman says, what is undoubtedly true, that for many centuries hundreds of thousands of elephants have been wandering through the forests of Africa. He mentions the well-known fact that elephants are a favorite prey of lions, and, of course, when their flesh is devoured their tusks and skeletons are left on the ground. He says that for ages the natives have undoubtedly killed elephants for food as they do to-day, and that the ivory, having no value to them, was left where the animals fell. There are still a few tribes in the Congo basin who are utterly ignorant of the fact that elephants' tusks have any commercial value. They hunt the animal with their poisoned arrows and spears, but seek nothing but its flesh. Some of these hunters fashion small tusks into war trumpets, but most of them leave the ivory with the bones. Only a few years ago not one Upper Congo elephant hunter in a hundred attached any value whatever to the tusks, and most of the dwarfs, who are the best native hunters, have no idea that ivory is worth lifting from the ground. Then, of course, many of the animals die a natural death, their flesh is devoured by wild beasts, and their bones and tusks lie where the elephant breathed his last.

The Englishman wishes to know what has become of all these millions of dollars worth of dead ivory. Has any considerable part of it been recovered and taken to the European markets, or does it deteriorate and disappear on the ground where it is left? He recalls the fact that some of the Mammoth ivory, buried for many centuries in the tundras of Siberia, has been found in good condition, and he wonders if the countless tusks that have dropped to the earth in Africa have been lost to commerce. It is not difficult to answer these questions, for scores of explorers have given them some attention. Comparatively little of this dead ivory ever has been taken to market or ever will be. A great many of the elephants that meet their death naturally or are the prey of wild beasts, or of natives who care nothing for the tusks, leave their bones and ivory in that wide, tropical belt of prolific vegetation where the grass grows from four to six feet high. Every year in May and June this tall grass becomes dry and yellow, and in the two succeeding months the natives kindle those great fires that blaze all over tropical Africa. It is easy, with intense heat, to destroy every quality that gives value to ivory. One such fire half a century ago destroyed tusks, and the next year's blaze completes the work of destruction.

Often the animal falls into a region which in the rainy season is turned into a swamp. The heavier part of the tusks, which are the skull, sinks into the mud and is completely embedded in the soil, leaving a foot or two of the ends in the air. These are destroyed by the succeeding fires, and on many occasions the underground portions have been dug up in fairly good condition. They have been brought to light by the hose of the native women while preparing fresh ground for their gardens. The anxious lion often waits for his prey at places on the banks of streams where elephants resort for water; and when the elephants have picked up some bones, the head and tusks sometimes slip down into the stream and are lost to view. This, at least, is the only explanation that has been offered for the fact that in regions where ivory has had no commercial value, the skeletons of elephants without tusks and tusks have been found on river banks. Thousands of elephants wander, also, in damp and gloomy forests where grass fires never penetrate, and the soil is spongy with moisture and decaying vegetation. When the animal meets his fate in these hot and steamy regions, falling leaves soon spread a thick cover over his bones and hasten its decay. There is no doubt that the tusks are long preserved in good condition, but they are beyond the ken of the most eager ivory hunter.

When Congo steamers begin to ply on some of the upper tributaries and white traders hold out handfuls of tempting beads and brass wire to exchange for ivory, a native hunter would sometimes say to them, 'Why, I killed an elephant out in the woods a long time ago. I'll go out there and get the tusks.' The new source of profit was a windfall, and the woods were scoured for dead ivory. In some villages, also, a lucky trader would sometimes find a considerable quantity of ivory that had been accumulating for years. It is believed, however, that the ivory that has been lost to commerce in the last fifty years far exceeds the amount brought to the markets.

Forty Murder Indictments.

A despatch from New Orleans says:—The Grand Jury on Tuesday brought in forty indictments for murder against men implicated in the riots of March 12. The jury also presented a report on the subject of the riots, which it has been investigating for nearly two weeks. The blame for the riots and the loss of life is placed on the authorities. The trouble has been brewing for months, and energetic action on the part of the authorities would have prevented the outbreak. The police are also denounced for their cowardice, and attention is called to the fact that they did not make a single arrest, and fired only one shot, and that at one of the negroes who was attempting to escape from the rioters. The Grand Jury declares that the attack on the negro laborers was thoroughly organized and arranged in advance, and the force of the rioters, armed with shotguns and rifles, began marching on the levee as early as 6 o'clock in the morning.

A Narrow Escape.

Mother—Oh, doctor, I'm so glad you have come. We have just had such a scare! We thought at first Johnny had swallowed a sovereign.

Doctor—And you found out that he hadn't?

Mother—Yes it was only a shilling.

God writes the Gospel not in the Bible, alone, but on trees and flowers, and clouds and stars.

NEW SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL SPEND THIS YEAR \$93,500,000 ON WARSHIPS.

This Gives an Idea of the Resources of the British Empire—Fifty New Ships in Two Years—Naval Appropriations by the Leading Nations Compared with the Current Year—England Still Leads in the Front Rank.

The British budget for the coming year bears upon its front the very large item of \$93,500,000 for naval expenses. This not only gives us an idea of British resources, but it shows that England is well under way with the five-year shipbuilding programme laid down about a year ago in continuation of the work accomplished under the Naval Defence Act of 1889, which has added 70 modern vessels to the British navy. While information is lacking as to the exact amount of this estimate that is applicable to the construction of new ships, the increase of \$90,000,000 over the estimate for the current year is doubtless due to the larger number of vessels to be laid down during the coming year. The naval activity displayed by neighboring powers during the past few years has had a marked influence on England's naval policy. A very comprehensive plan has been out for a new construction during the next few years.

THE PROGRAMME.

As marked out for 1895-96 provides for the building of 50 new ships of various kinds. One of the significant items is accorded by the four first-class cruisers, which are an improvement on the Benham type, the Americans say without much ground, that in these ships the British Government are "making an attempt to equal or exceed the performances of the Columbia and Minneapolis of the United States Navy." There is also a rumor that they are to match the "corsairs" which France proposes to build. However that may be, the new British cruisers will be very remarkable boats. They will be 400 feet long, and they will have engines aggregating 26,500 horse-power. The proposed French cruiser will be 23 feet longer, and will have 1,000 horse-power additional. The four second-class and two third-class cruisers, the twenty torpedo boats, and the twenty torpedo boat destroyers included in the estimates will be modifications of types already represented in the British navy. Under the Spencer five-year programme, of which this is a part, there are already under construction eight 15,000-ton battleships of the Magnificent type, one 12,500-ton battleship, 21,000-ton cruisers, nine 5,600-ton cruisers, and four torpedo boats. In the past five years 102 vessels of all sizes and types, exclusive of torpedo boats, have been added to the British navy, 27 of them having been completed during 1894.

It is interesting in studying the naval question to compare the appropriations for this purpose by the leading nations of the world for the current year. The following figures show

THE TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

for new construction. England appropriates this year \$23,045,310; France, \$16,399,890; United States, \$9,994,725; Russia, \$8,384,164; Germany, \$2,443,401; and Italy, \$4,825,000. The activity of the French in naval matters has been awakened a good deal of energy in England. Only a few weeks ago the London Times "counselled those who seriously concern themselves with the strength of the navy, and with the national interests involved in its sufficient, to watch with close and even suspicious vigilance the provisions made in the forthcoming estimates." The work laid out by the French Ministry of Marine for 1895 includes the construction of a battleship of 11,252 tons displacement, two first-class cruisers of 8,860 and 8,400 tons, one second-class 4,000-ton cruiser, two third-class cruisers, two sea-going torpedo boats, five first-class torpedo boats, five 14-ton aluminum torpedo boats, and a despatch boat for foreign service. Three years ago France proposed a scheme of naval construction that provided for the building of 82 vessels within a period of ten years; but changes in the Ministry of Marine have somewhat curtailed this plan. According to the latest available figures, which are but a few months old, the naval standing of the leading nations with regard to the number of their vessels, England still stands pre-eminently in the front rank. She has 73 armored ships, while the United States has 47, France 43, Russia 44, Germany 32, and Italy 15. In naval armaments England again takes the lead with 238 vessels, France has 147, Italy 72, Russia 52, Germany 39, and the United States 12.

A GREAT LOSS.

An Inventor's Scientific Invention Burned—His Secret Gone with the Building.

A fire which burned down a factory in New York city has probably destroyed an important scientific invention for the improvement of the electric light. The inventor is alive, but it is feared that his secret is gone with the building that contained it in its almost completed mechanical embodiment. The genius had even himself up to the height of his invention that he is now worn out in body and mind. The blow which the destruction of his apparatus now inflicts on him may make it impossible for him to reconstruct the recommissioned of his workshop. Few inventors are so fortunate as John J. Nash, Newton and Thomas Carlyle, who not only saved the great works that were destroyed by fire, in one case through the fault of a little dog, in the other through the carelessness of a friend. The inventor cannot afford to lose any important discoveries or inventions which would promote the control over electricity, and increase the utility of that great force of nature. We have made great progress in our subjugation of this force, but it may be said we have not more than a sliver of its application to lighting purposes. More there is a need of development, a development that may very materially alter the conditions of life in some respects. If Tesla's workshop had not been burned possibly the invention he was engaged on might have proved a great advance on all other lamps in point of efficiency and economy. It is to be hoped on his own account, and on that of science the loss of his apparatus may not crush the inventor.

An odd palindromic sentence—one which reads the same backward as forward—"Draw pupils' lips upward."

Consumption.

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THE TIMES

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

IF YOU'RE AWAKE, LISTEN!

In the sixties and seventies when ranching was in its infancy in the almost limitless wilderness of the American West, the opportunities presented to and embraced by horse thieves were so alluring and expansive that ordinary legal process as applied in civilized communities was a wholly dead letter—was entirely useless for the protection of owners and punishment of thieves. The chances for escape were so great, that the indistinct prospect of conviction and imprisonment completely failed to act as a deterrent; and ranchers were at the mercy of horse thieves. The condition was unbearable. An unusual remedy was adopted, under compulsion of circumstances, by those western ranchers and cattle men. Civilized law failing them, they invoked the aid of Judge Lynch; thenceforward the thief was an outlaw, and capture meant forfeiture of his life. The unusual condition compelled the unusual remedy. The fatal defect in the protection afforded those pioneer ranchmen forced the adoption of the fatal protective provision. The remedy was capital punishment, and the punishment was found to be a capital remedy.

The provisions and penalties heretofore adopted and provided for the prevention of prairie fires within the North-West Territories, have all the time been proving a dead-letter. Year after year at every session, the Legislative Assembly passed enactments, or added amendments to existing enactments, to prevent the starting and spreading of fires; and year after year, as the seasons came and went, the devastations of prairie fires increased. Does not this fact suggest the imperative necessity of a decided change in the line of action pursued? The law now provides a maximum fine of \$200.00, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for any person who starts and allows to run at large a fire upon ground not his own, or who permits fire to pass to ground not his own. It is provided that fires may be kindled for the making of fire guards, or for the purpose of clearing land, only when six persons are present at the time of the burning, or when a ploughed break not less than ten feet wide has been made around the ground; a fine of only \$50.00 may be inflicted for infraction of this rule. A specific provision is made for a fine of only \$50.00, which may be inflicted on any party who neglects to extinguish a camp or domestic fire.

To our mind, the first provision quoted is the only one deserving of a place in the Ordinance; the others are simply calculated to protect people who may have originated a sweeping fire. As a matter of fact the whole Ordinance is a dead letter, and should be repealed. A satisfactory and effective prairie fires Ordinance would read like this:—Every employee of a corporation, or any person shall be deemed to be a criminal and liable to a fine not less than \$500.00 and imprisonment for a term not less than three years, who may be convicted of starting or of having been in any manner a party to the starting of a prairie fire in Western Assiniboia or Southern Alberta. Some such provision as the above without fringe or loop-hole, should be placed on our statute books.

Let those who find it necessary to light camp fires, or who use fires for the purpose of clearing land, assume the whole burden of precaution against their spread. Make the law presume, every time that a fire does spread, that the precautions taken have been inadequate and let the guilty parties be punished accordingly. The fact must be faced that fires must be prevented, else any measure of success in farming and dairying will soon be impossible of attainment. We have not a doubt, nor will anyone who devotes reasonable time to earnest study of the condition, that the drought of last season, with the consequent total crop failure, was an effect for which prairie fires were entirely responsible. Nothing can be more simple than the scientific demonstration which proves that a vast district of level prairie denuded of vegetation and made arid by fires, will in hot weather radiate heat, which has the effect upon clouds of causing the evaporation and dispersion of the moisture therein, thereby preventing precipitation. Rain is the result of a junction of bodies of moisture (or air saturated with moisture) with cooler currents of air, causing condensation of moisture and consequent precipitation.

Given fair crops, agriculturists may maintain a measure of contentment in this country, despite every drawback of tariffs and extortionate freight rates. Without the assurance of fair crops, no amelioration of other conditions will avail to bring success and prosperity. Admitting that prairie fires are the reason of crop failures, then it is manifest that the problem How to Prevent Prairie Fires? is the most serious problem that confronts the people of Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta today. It is the problem that demands the most serious consideration of our legislators. It cannot be denied that the Assemblymen have given attention to it in the past, yet it cannot be declared that they have given it that attention to which its gravity entitled it. In fact one excuse advanced by the Dominion authorities for their laxity in grappling with the evil, is that while the North-West Assembly did repeatedly memorialize the Government upon the subject, those memorials were always so formally and perfunctorily drawn up as to give the impression that the Assembly viewed the question as only a trifling one. At all events, the memorials drafted and the Ordinances passed by the Assembly have had no appreciable effect in mitigating the complaint. In justice to the Assembly, it must be said that the members thereof, like the mass of those represented in that body, looked upon the fires as an injury only when they spread in settled districts and destroyed the accumulations of the farmer and rancher. The horizon of injury is now widened. The effect of fires upon the climate must hereafter be included in the consideration of the difficulty. As the gravity in the aspect of the condition is increased, so the responsibility resting upon the members of the Assembly is likewise increased; and we cannot think that the Assembly will attempt to shirk its responsibility in the premises. The duty of the members now is to realize that the prevalence of prairie fires is a fatal menace to prosperity in this country, which menace must be removed even though it be at a greater or lesser inconvenience to individuals. The farmer desiring to clear off land, and the cross-country traveler who is obliged to kindle his camp fire, must no longer be allowed to endanger the welfare of a whole province. Let an Ordinance be passed which will lessen the liability of no one, but which will view as a criminal the person who causes a prairie fire under whatever circumstance. Short shrift will be meted out to the man who jeopardizes the interests of whole communities and an immense territory.

FREIGHT RATES COMMISSION.

The *Edmonton Bulletin*, discussing the report of the Freight Rates Commission, ironically refers to the touching allusion of the Commissioners in regard to the interest which the C.P.R. company has in the development of the North-West, and pertinently points out that the allusion may be an illusion as well. The *Bulletin* admits that the company is a permanent institution, and as such has definite interests in the North-West, but argues that the company is made up of individuals whose

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R. BOGUE.

connection therewith is only an incident in their business life, and who may be members of the company to day and not to-morrow; these members manage the affairs of the company in their own temporary individual interest, rather than in the permanent interest of the company, and they look to the dividend that may be squeezed out next year rather than to the possibility of a dividend twenty years hence when their connection will probably have ceased.

There is no doubt that the North-West has been planning itself upon being a necessity to the C.P.R. to a greater extent than the actuality warrants. While it is a fact that the company has been squeezing its dividends out of Manitoba and the Territories, it is still a fact that if Manitoba and the greater portion of the Assiniboias were consigned to oblivion, the blotting out of the territory would make no appreciable difference to the C.P.R. as a transcontinental line. It was not in the interest of the North-West that the C.P.R. constructed the Soo and Duluth lines in American territory, the losses on which last year consumed all the main line profits. It was not in the interest of the North-West that the company pushed connections into St. John and Halifax, Boston, Detroit and Chicago. It was not in the interest of the North-West that the company established steamship lines to Japan, China and Australia. The company's present interest in the North-West appears to be to squeeze every dollar out of it that may be squeezed. If the company were bound to be altogether dependent upon the North-West in the future, it is questionable whether they would pursue the same course—whether they would not rather leave a few dollars in the country upon which to draw interest in the future.

Why it Should be Supported.

In another column we publish the dates for the holding of the first Territorial Exhibition at Regina, the capital of the provisional districts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, and from the untiring industry manifested by Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh, and the hearty response accorded the enterprise by the various agricultural societies and leading men generally, the enterprise should be crowned by complete success. The people of the Territories should give no uncertain sound. Many would have preferred an autumn exhibition, but that became an impossibility, in consequence of railway rolling stock being busy at that time, conveying stock to the large eastern exhibitions. To get very low rates for travel and free transport for bona fide exhibitors, Manitoba was obliged to adopt a summer date, and Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh had no other recourse than to do likewise. The Executive Board of Reference, the Advisory Board and the Honorary Committee, will comprise leading men from all districts, while the prizes offered are from 30 to 40 per cent. in advance of the Manitoba list, aggregating over \$19,000. The one cogent reason why every man interested in the future of the Territories should be sure to have his section represented is that thousands who visit Regina, from Manitoba, Eastern Canada and the Western States, will judge the district by the display made; hence it is of vital importance that there should be no holding back, no hesitation, no want of active interest and enthusiasm. The cost will be small and when we consider that a few days' vacation can be enjoyed for a very small expenditure, while the Provisional districts will participate in a reunion, these reasons alone should prevail. The Governor-General has consented to open the exhibition, while several Lieut.-Governors as well as Governors of the Western States have signified their intention to be present. The programme of attractions is said to be admirable, while every precaution is being taken to provide visitors with cheap accommodation. The prize list is to be published shortly and will be replete with interesting matter besides that of a purely business nature.

THE USEFUL RUBBISH HEAP.

The Royal Commission of Foxes having, after several years of junketing at the public expense, finished their labors, presented the results thereof to the King of Balmorlochdom. These results consisted of an enormous pile of documents, containing the opinions of Sheep, Wolves, Donkeys, Geese and other Creatures, upon the Advisability and Practicability of a Law for the Total Prohibition of Sheep-worrying. The King regarded the "Report" attentively for a moment, and then said: "It is a Heap of Rubbish. Of what possible use can it be, after all your vast expenditure?" "Use, your majesty!" exclaimed the Chief Commissioner Fox. "Why, Sir, it will ultimately serve the purpose for which we were appointed. True, it is a Heap of Rubbish, but the Heap of Rubbish will block the way to the legislation in Question. What more could your majesty ask?"

Mord—There are more ways than one of thwarting Prohibitionists.—J. W. Beagough.

EVERY MAN

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Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

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First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

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Here is a Snap!

Axle grease 3 boxes for 25c. single harness for \$8.75 a set, Men's and boys' saddles for \$3.50 and upwards, men's sox 6 pairs for \$1.00. We also keep a full stock of Boston coach and axle oil at low prices. Call and examine our stock.

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Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

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KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills, CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.

Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard.

Flannels, from 25c. to 50c.

Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50

Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50

Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

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ROBERT KERR, General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

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THE WEAK LINK IN A LIFE

IS OFFER
A NEGLECTED COLD
WHICH DEVELOPS
Finally into Consumption.
BREAK UP A COLD IN TIME
BY USING
Pyny-Pectoral
THE QUICK CURE
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS, ETC.
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

OYSTERS IN BULK.

Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

HARRY HEALEY,
THE CONFECTIONER.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,

PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

LIVERY, FEED

AND

SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest

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OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

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Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$10 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agent, to

UNDER A CLOUD

THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE REVELATION ON.

"It was the act of a woman, Stratton," said Brettison with an apologetic smile, "but I am only a weak old man, and never weaker than in those moments."

"I could not have been there a moment, and I must have glided down, or you would have heard me. I came to and for a moment could not understand why I was there. Then all came back with overwhelming force, and I crept back to the panel to look through."

"You were returning from the door, and the next moment were standing by the body, with the pistol in your hand, apparently unarmed; and then, to my horror, it seemed as if you were about to use the weapon upon yourself; but to my intense relief I saw you thrust it into your pocket, and then stand by the body as if of no account, utterly helpless as to what course to pursue. While sharing your misery I forgot my intentions of seeking help; and, nervous myself for the encounter I was about to come round, but your looks chained me to the spot, and, utterly helpless now, I stayed there watching your wild countenance and reading its meaning, as with an eager, hunted look you went to the outer door, opened it, and stood looking down. Then carefully closing both, you went to the window to peep out furtively from the side of the blind, as if to make out whether by any possibility anyone could have overlooked the scene."

"I knew that you had some plan in mind by your actions, and it rapidly dawned on me what it was, as, like one suffering from nightmare I stood watching, with the cold sweat gathering on my face, as I saw you go toward the other side of the fireplace, come into sight again and take a chair in the same direction."

"I soon divined that—that it was to hold open the door, and now came the horror of the scene."

Stratton uttered a low groan as he sat there with his face buried in his hands, and Brettison went on:

"I was all alone at the moment. You were seeking for a way out of your terrible dilemma by concealing the body, and I looked on, speechless with horror, as I saw you stoop to seize the arms, drop forward, and fall across the chest."

"I was faint from my hurt," said Stratton, almost in a whisper.

"But you rose directly, and I saw you drag the body toward the door of your bathroom, and, as I drew there to know the rest, I came back here and stood listening by that loose panel, where the scene stood out as vivid before me as if I were in the same room."

Stratton groaned, while, excited by his narration, Brettison went on:

"You were evidently faint still, and weak, for I heard you stop again and again, only to resume the dreadful task of dragging the body along the floor, till at last you stood within a few feet of me, and I could hear your labored breathing for a few minutes, followed by a sound that I knew to be the throwing back of the bath lid; and then followed what you know—that horrible struggle with a weight which you were not fit to cope. A minute later the lid was closed and you shut and locked the bath closet door, while I sat down, faint and exhausted, to try and think out what I should do."

"I must have sat there for a long time, for I was roused by the sound of voices in your room, and I heard the scene that took place with the admiral. I knew that you fainted, and that Gust tried the door which you had locked; and I shuddered as I thought of what that place contained, and how easily the discovery might follow."

"But this time I had made up my mind how to act; and, after stealing out to get the necessary tools, I waited my time and set to work. It was long task, for I had to work and not make a sound; but the old fastening soon gave way, and I drew the door open and stood shivering in the narrow place, with yours and Gust's words coming plainly to me."

"As the time you were angry, at other times Gust spoke loudly, and twice over he had the outer door open to talk to people on the landing."

discovery might come at any time. Once I thought of leaving him there and going away myself—disappearing, as it were, from the world. I could keep my chambers untouched for months—perhaps years—by sending a check to the agent from time to time. But I knew that this must end in discovery. An unforeseen event might result in the chambers being opened and searched, and, in all probability, the dead might take revenge and prove our betrayer—you, as a naturalist, know how."

"I gave that up, then, after the rest, and, in utter despair began to unfasten the door again, drew it open, listened, and all was still. You and Gust were, in all probability, asleep."

"Going back to the hearthrug, sick and in disgust, I stooped down to reverse my repulsive task, when, as I touched the body and half raised his head and shoulders from the floor, like a flash of lightning, the way out of the difficulty came. Then, overcome by my emotion, I literally reeled into my bedroom like a drunken man, and dropped upon my knees by my pillow in the thankfulness of my heart, though it was long before I could utter other words than 'Heaven, I thank thee! My poor lad is saved.'"

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE REVELATION CONTINUED—A LIGHTNING STROKE.

The moment before these last words escaped from Brettison's lips Stratton had been sitting there with his elbows on the table, his face worn, haggard, and full of horror and disgust; but now the interest in his old friend's statement returned, and he watched him eagerly. The explanation was coming at last. The half-cynical, indifferent manner, too, had passed away, as he continued:

"I came back to this very chair, Stratton, trembling and agitated as I had never been before, to stoop down at once and then go upon one knee there—there on the rug. His head was just there, boy, and his face all on one side, so that the profile of the vile scoundrel stood out, clearly cut, against the background of dark chocolate wood."

Brettison's manner was now excited, his words low and hoarse, and his manner had proved contagious; for Stratton's lips parted, and he leaned over toward the speaker.

"For a few minutes I could do no more," continued Brettison. "A horrible deed assailed me—that I had been deceived—that the door I had, in imagination, seen open before me had closed again, and that I was once more shut in with the terrible difficulty. But, nervous myself again, I pushed one arm beneath the shoulders, before raised him a little, and once more there was a low moan."

"What?" cried Stratton wildly, as he started from his seat.

"Faintly, and you shall hear," said Brettison, "I was, drawing a panting breath, as if the effort of recalling the terrible scene, with its excitement, was almost more than he could bear, he went on:

"I lowered him again, not daring to think that he was alive, knowing that the sound might have been caused by the escape of a little air from the cavity of the chest. For a few minutes I was sure that this was so, and my hopes were all dashed again. People have called me a selfish man, but before I could be so, I was a poor, helpless, ignorant child."

"Mastering myself, though, at last, I thrust my hand into his breast; but I could feel nothing. I fancied there was a pulsation, but could not tell but that it might be caused by my own throbbing arteries. I tried the wrists, and then, tearing open the collar of his shirt, thrust my hand in there, and the pulsation was plain now. More, I distinctly felt a throb, as a low moan once more escaped the man's lips."

"Not dead!" gasped Stratton. "Her husband! Living? Great Heavens!" He sank back into his chair, staring wildly; and then, in a hoarse whisper:

"Go on," he panted, "go on!"

"The way of escape was open widely now," cried Brettison, reaching out to clutch his companion's wrist, "and I could see my way clearly. It was madness to attempt to move the body of a dead man through the streets, but—detection was certain; but to take a sick or injured man from one place to another, was simply itself, and I breathed freely. I could not."

"Not dead—not dead!" muttered Stratton, who looked as if he had received some terrible blow, which had confused his faculties and made the story following his old friend's narrative almost beyond his powers."

"I closed that door at once, in dread now lest the means should have been heard; and, able to grasp the position, of course, I worked coolly enough. Going down my knee with sponge and band, I soon found that there was a small orifice behind the right ear. This had bled freely, but it had ceased; and, grasping at once that the bullet had gone upward, I examined next to find its place of exit."

preparations for the reception of an unfavorable result. I mine who had met with an accident, while I hurried back, discharged cab, took a first-class one—the man, for take my last, and soon found for me a strong helper."

"The rest was easy. I lied to them, and, on taking the man up with me, left him in my room, while I went into the chamber, trembling lest I should find our comrade was dead."

"But he was lying back as I had left him, on a lounge, and I returned to the fellow I had brought up. I gave the man brandy, took a glass myself, and, before utilizing the help I had brought, purposely sprinkled the wounded man with spirit—a hint being sufficient to direct the helper's thoughts into the channel that this person he was to help to the cab was a victim to delirium tremens, for the face was evidence enough."

"My new companion was to have a sovereign for his mission; so he found no cause to object; and when I offered to help laughingly put me aside."

"Oh, I can carry him," he said, "like a baby."

A bold, indifferent manner was all, I felt, that was necessary; and, fortunately, for me, for we did not pass a soul, and the placing of an apparently tipsy man in a four-wheel cab was not novel enough to excite the interest of passers-by. I was quite right, I tell you; a bold, careless front carried before me, and in a few minutes I had left my chambers locked up, the helper was on the box seat, and we were rolled over Blackfriars Bridge to my old servant's house."

"Here he was carried in, but old Mary shook her head at the sight of the Brit, but, as she was willing to till my charge was laid upon the bed, the cabman and his companion dismissed, and then the doctor was fetched."

"The doctor came, saw the patient, and made his examination carefully, ending by applying proper bandages to the wound, while Barron lay perfectly insensible, only uttering a low moan now and then, as if he felt pain when touched; otherwise he lay quite calmly, as if asleep."

"As the doctor busied himself he asked no questions; but, as if he were influenced by my thoughts as I stood by him, watching him and waiting to give him a garble—there, a lying—version of the incident, he at last took the very view as I wished to convey it to him by words."

"A bad case, sir," he said at last. "I can do no more now. The bullet is evidently deeply imbedded. I will not take the risk of probing for it. Shall I get one of our eminent specialists in consultation?"

"I shook my head."

"No," he said at last.

"He shrugged his shoulders."

"Must speak plainly, sir," he said. "It is of no use to talk of hope to a man when one feels that there can be none. Poor fellow, his face tells the tale plainly enough. Stimulus must have been held to the forehead, or whatever it is, ceases to have its effect. I knew one poor fellow who used to heat brandy over a spirit lamp to make its effect more rapid. Yes, ceases to have its effect, and more is used. Then the digestive power breaks down, the over-cooled brain leaps from its bounds, and we have the delirium that ends in men feeling that life is not worth living, and makes them suicidal like this."

"You remember the very words?" said Stratton, looking at his friend wonderingly.

"Word for word," said Brettison slowly, "and always shall. I remember, too, the thrill of horror that ran through my nerves as he stood for a few moments with his hand to his forehead, and the beating first over his patient, and then straightening himself up and raising one arm—his right—with the fist clenched, all but the index finger, which he passed over his forehead to touch, with the point of the finger, he touched his own ear where the bullet had entered."

"For a few moments I did not understand his gesture; then I grasped the fact, and followed his intuition. He was, in imagination, holding a pistol to his head as he brought his patient must have held it when the trigger was drawn. He had completely taken my view that I wished to impart, and he was thinking of the inquest and the evidence he would have to give."

miracle. Come, I shall see you and Myra happy yet."

"Silence!" cried Stratton sternly. "Impossible! All that is past. Brettison, I accept my fate in all thankfulness for what I know. If Myra and I ever meet again, I can take her hand and look her calmly in the eyes. I know my position now, and, thank God, I am once more a man—free from the great horror of my life. Now, tell me. The man recovered from his wound?"

"Yes," said Brettison, looking at Stratton curiously, "he is quite recovered from that; only much changed."

"You have seen him lately, then?" cried Stratton eagerly.

"Yes; not many hours since."

"Yes? Why do you start like that?"

"Then you have not handed him over to the authorities?"

"No. Why should I?"

"Man, you ask me that? You leave him free to go yonder and make her life a burden?"

"I did not say so," replied Brettison calmly. "Suppose I had handed the man over to the authorities, what then? The news would have been in every paper of the convict's marvelous escape from death. Pleasant reading for the Bourn Square breakfast table. Surely that poor girl has suffered enough?"

"Tell me where the man. He has been in your charge ever since his recovery."

"From the wound? Yes."

"And he submits to your dictation—to your rule?"

"Yes."

"Because he fears that you will give him up?"

"No; he does not fear that. But listen to me; you shall not judge too hastily. Wait till you know all my reasons."

"Tell me them."

"Not now."

"After you have seen James Barron."

"Seen him? Meet that man again?"

"Cried Stratton, with a look of horror."

"Yes."

"Impossible!"

"No; it is my wish—my prayer. Come with me and see him. Then you shall decide what shall be done; and I will give you my word that I will follow out your wishes to the letter."

"You promise that?"

"Brettison gave him his hand in token of his promise, and Stratton stood thinking for a moment or two."

"Yes," he said then, "I have no cause to fear. It is cowardly to refuse. When shall the meeting be?"

"To-morrow."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Baby Bicyclist.

Out in San Francisco there may be seen any bright day a tiny figure on a tiny bicycle, scurrying along the roadways of the park of that city. This is little Laurine



LITTLE LAURINE DEVANY.

The smallest cyclist in the world. Devany, who is the smallest bicyclist in the world. She is only three years old, a dear little girl, with fluffy yellow hair and big blue eyes. She rides a wheel that had to be made especially for her, of course, and it weighs only twelve pounds. The picture of her which is given here shows what a regular little girl she is, and what a chubby little girl she is in her blouse and bloomers. Those who have seen her ride say it is something to remember, as those twinkling legs churn the pedals and the bright curls toss back from beneath the Tam o' Shanter as she races before the wind."

PAPA WAS TOO LATE.

How a Manufacturer's Daughter Did Not Become "My Lady."

Some years ago I was acting as curate in a large London parish. Two young people in whom I was greatly interested were to be married on a certain Wednesday in April. Contrary to custom, the bride arrived before the bridegroom—indeed, the bridegroom never arrived at all!

It subsequently transpired that the bridegroom had disappeared the previous evening and was nowhere to be found, save a writer in an English paper. He has not been found to this day. No cause for his disappearance was ever assigned, nor has any clue to his whereabouts ever been discovered. The poor young bride succumbed to the shock, and it was my melancholy duty to officiate at her burial some weeks later.

One more case and I have done. A curate, in receipt of little more than £100 a year, proposed to the daughter of a wealthy north country manufacturer and was accepted. Paterfamilias was extremely angry at this and forbade the young fellow his house. Curator compels me to state that the daughter offered very little resistance to her father's objections, and the curate, who was genuinely fond of the girl, removed to a distant parish."

Two months after this event he fell into a baronetcy and rather more than £3,000 a year. The manufacturer saw that he had made a mistake, and opened negotiations in a letter. By return he received a telegram with the laconic information: "Too late." We may be certain that the good manufacturer's wife gave him a "piece of her mind," as the saying goes.

Could See Very Well.

Mother (angrily)—Why didn't you come in when I called you?

Johnny—I'm comin'.

Yes, you're coming now; but I called and called, and you didn't bridge till you saw me at the door with a switch in my hand. Well, my eyesight is sort of weak to-day, but my eyesight is all right."

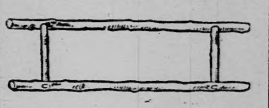
An Advantage, After All.

She—Men think they know everything. He—Well, if it wasn't for that the women couldn't fool them."

AGRICULTURAL.

A Stone Ladder.

To assist in loading stones, we have found the simple ladder shown in the accompanying illustration of considerable value. It consists of two strong oak poles joined by



HANDY STONE LADDER.

means of a 1½ inch pin, a foot from each end. The poles are about three inches in diameter. Place one end of the ladder on the ground and the other on the wagon and it is ready for use, and saves lots of lifting."

Barley for Stock.

We have repeatedly urged the feeding of more barley to stock. The past season has demonstrated its utility as a general stock food, and has done much to encourage barley growing by farmers. The following is an average analysis of barley:—

Water.....	14.0
Albuminoids.....	10.5
Fat.....	4.5
Starch, etc.....	62.0
Woody fibre.....	7.0
Mineral matter.....	2.0

Barley is thus exceedingly rich in the fattening properties of food. It is seldom, and never should be, given in its dry whole state as food for stock, but in the form of rough meal, or malt, or cooked, it is employed very extensively in feeding stock. When barley is cooked it must be allowed to simmer slowly at least twelve hours, until the whole forms a mass of rich, pulpy matter, perfectly free from whole grains, and cooking the greatest care must be taken to prevent the barley from becoming burned by adhering to the boiler in which it is prepared. When thoroughly cooked it becomes a most valuable ingredient in the food of fattening animals, and, moreover, it remarkably well upon it—much so, that a course of boiled barley given at least once a day will very soon renovate horses that have been worn out with hard work. Boiled barley is used by some of the most successful exhibitors of thoroughbred in the preparation of their cattle for the show yards. Along with a little cake it gives that finish—brings out that mellowness in handling—which is so much to be desired in such cases. For the fattening of pigs, barley-meal is the king of foods. For pork production it is on account of exceptional high percentage of starch matter, the most perfect food yet discovered, and no other animal will yield a larger percentage of butcher meat from a given quantity of barley than a pig of good sort. Whole barley should be steeped in water at least twenty-four hours before being given to stock; but the more common practice now is to grind it or crush it into rough meal. Some think it advisable to steep the ground barley in water.

Quantity of Cake to Feed.

A writer in an English exchange asks: Will some of your readers who have experience in feeding cattle let me know what quantity of cake they would recommend me to give three-year-old cattle, which I am feeding? I am giving them a full allowance of turnips and a little clover hay. What time should they be fed with the cake? The quantity of each will oblige.

The editor answers as follows: Along with the other ration you are giving your feeding cattle, I would say give four to five pounds of cake daily. Owing to the low figure which cake sets at, would it not be better to give, say, three pounds of cake and two pounds of linseed cake? It would be equally as cheap, and I am confident you would have better results. Give the cake in the morning and again in the afternoon, and divide about mentioned feeding stuffs—11 a. m. and 5 p. m.—and the issue undoubtedly will be satisfactory.

If your cattle are getting a full allowance of turnips, or turnips and linseed cake, and from two to three pounds gradually increasing to four or five pounds. The late Mr. McCormick, who annually fattened from 300 to 400 head of cattle, and had a high reputation as a cattle feeder, restricted them also to the limit of time for cake, and he was not averse to the fat market. But what is the more approved practice of to-day is to restrict the turnips to about eighty pounds or so for each animal, and to increase the allowance of cake or grain, beginning with four or five pounds and increasing to seven or eight pounds, and sometimes more.

A Farm Account.

January 1st, 1894, I had 28 cows and one bull, one yoke oxen and 10 horse kind, 11 hogs and 81 White Plymouth Rock pullets and roosters, writes a correspondent. I sold one cow, purchased one and lost one by milk fever. I sold in 1894:

720 lbs butter.....	\$164.79
31 calves.....	180.44
31 hogs and pigs.....	283.69
603 doz eggs.....	124.79
Poultry.....	21.00
Maple sugar and honey.....	112.24
Apples.....	36.85
Squash and cucumbers.....	17.87
Gained 40 pullets and roosters.....	24.00
Amount.....	\$2424.67

I paid out in 1894:

For 975 days' labor.....	\$605.83
" 11 tons cutaneous meal.....	206.40
" 12 " shorts.....	216.75
" 7 " cornmeal.....	131.50
" 2 " fine feed.....	42.50
" 16 hogs and pigs.....	130.35
" 112 bush oats.....	45.40
" 1 bush clover.....	6.00
" 3 to 4 phosphate.....	80.19
" 4 sh. all calves.....	4.00
" shoeing horses and oxen.....	50.00
133 weeks' board of help.....	139.00
Amount.....	\$1788.73

This taken from \$2,424.67 leaves \$635.94 to pay interest money, taxes, repairs on buildings and fence, farming tools, cartages and harnesses and to pay the clothing and family expenses of a large farm and family, to say nothing of pay for labor and use of capital of the proprietors.

I have on hand January 1st, 1895, 27 cows, one yoke oxen, one bull and nine horse kind (being fortunate enough to sell

a seven year old mare for \$80 that cost me \$150.50 three years before) eleven hogs and 107 White Plymouth Rock pullets and roosters. I also have about 100 bushels early Ohio potatoes besides enough for family use and for seed and some 20 bushels yellow eye beans."

We used over \$100 worth of butter in the family to say nothing of milk and cream, over 100 dozen eggs and over \$100 worth of pork, lard and beef. Add to this \$100 for house rent and fire wood and the use of a good team any time with no working on half time makes farming the most independent, health-giving and safe occupation a man (who understands his business) can go into.

Dairy Granules.

Skim-milk is worth 11 cents per 100 pounds if poured upon the ground as a fertilizer.

We have to subscribe, although somewhat reluctantly, we confess, to the doctrine that it is not practically by any mere change of feed to materially increase the per cent of fat in the milk. Each cow has her own limitation in this respect. Otherwise there would be no necessity for special breeding to this end.

Our animals are, unavoidably, prisoners. They should not, however, be deemed to "prison fare." On the contrary, they should be indulged in every possible variety of natural nutriment. I would like to dispatch an army of folk-killers after that choice lot of wisacres who, for instance, look in holy horror at the mere suggestion of feeding apples to cows."

It is the nature of cattle, whether young or old, strong or weak, to dominate over each other, and deforming makes no difference in their natural disposition. As soon as they heads have got well, it not for, they will renew their tyranny over their fellows, with only this difference, without their sharp horns they are unable to injure each other so much."

The possible, legitimate increase of butter over butter fat will be greater as the percent of fat in the milk increases. For instance it is impracticable to make a pound of butter from 100 pounds of milk testing only one per cent fat, but with six per cent milk seven pounds could be made, or possibly a fraction more. This results from the fact that the unavoidable losses in creaming and churning are practically the same with all qualities of milk, but the per cent of loss is much greater with low testing milk."

THE CZAR'S DECISION.

He Will Maintain the Principle of Autocratic Authority.

At a recent gathering in St. Petersburg of deputations from the Zemstvos, or local representative councils, of all parts of the empire, to congratulate the Czar upon his marriage, Nicholas II. declared decisively that he would surrender no part of the power which the death of his father had confided to his hands. He had heard, he said, that the hope had been expressed in the Zemstvos that they might share in the eternal administration of the empire; but he wished it to be understood that while he would devote all his energies to the welfare of the people, he would permit no encroachment on his rights, and would maintain, as his father did, the principle of autocratic authority. The idea that a change of rulers would materially benefit the cause of freedom in Russia must, therefore, be abandoned, though probably few close observers of Russian affairs have at any time believed that the new Czar would be any more willing than his father to curtail his own power by advancing representative government. The autocracy is firmly based in the huge army and the belief of the peasantry that the Czar ought to possess absolute authority; and the cheers with which the deputation greeted a declaration which extinguished all hopes of the extension of representative institutions show that the great mass of the people for whom they stood, prefer an autocrat to any popular assembly. Their fear is not of the Czar, but of the officials who execute his orders and who use their powers for their own aggrandizement, and the history of Russia proves that the more absolute an emperor is the less oppressive these officials are.

Moreover, many of the wisest men in Russia doubt the possibility of holding the vast empire together without a central autocratic power. They are therefore determined to crush out any opposition, and having but one possible interest—the welfare of the majority of the people. It is true that Russian policy and institutions cannot be judged in European terms, and the history of Russia shows that the conditions being wholly dissimilar, it must be conceded that in promoting national prosperity the autocratic government of the Czar has served Russia fairly, well, while in developing new states it has been more successful than any other progressive ruler. Nevertheless, there seems little doubt that a representative assembly with consultative powers only, sitting in St. Petersburg and deliberating in public, would remedy many of the worst evils in Russia, by breaking up the caste which preyed upon the people, and by the Czar. But it is in this sense the officials, great and small, wish to maintain for their own protection; and as they stand nearest the throne, they resist any effort made to break it, a resistance which, coupled with the natural inertia of a young ruler to retain all power, has doubtless led to the determination recently asserted by the Czar. Undoubtedly acceptable to the majority of the Russian people as that determination will be, however, the failure of Nicholas II. to indicate the reforms he contemplates is certain to increase the despair of the educated, the chief cause of nihilism, and to precipitate anew the never ending contest between the sovereign and the revolutionary societies. Were concessions would have removed all cause for trait contempt; but the Nihilists will now declare that the only hope for Russia lies in revolution, and will renew their policy of terror, a policy almost of necessity fatal to the best elements of the autocratic power which the emperor is determined to assert.

Profitable as Well.

Bings—Did you pass a pleasant time in the concert hall?

Phugs—Passed more than a pleasant time; passed a counterfeit dollar on the green barkeeper."

Edible Snails.

Daughter—The paper says that edible snails are advertised in English restaurants."

Old Lady—Land snakes! Who'd ever thought that edible snails were fit to eat."

PLATE. WORK OF THE POISON MAID
ENS OF INDIA.

It was one of those nights peculiar to the tropics, when the sea seems bathed in a flood of silver light shed by a moon whose like is never seen in colder climes, and by stars whose trembling radiance flecks the ocean as if with diamond-studded paths leading from earth to heaven.

of it, and its ancient tanks cut, it
rushed in the bushy by the parietal
tribe, this is the reason the report
this wonderful work, but more probably
one or more of the native sovereigns
who ruled in the land during the Arabic
civilization that antedated that of the
ryan; race. The commandant of the
garrison at Perin was notified of
suddenly, a person came on board the
ship, the man was a Hindu
he was imprisoned in broken chains,
he was found prostrate on the deck, at-
tively unconscious, having evidently had
course to some powerful narcotic. In this
state she was carried ashore by the soldiers
a litter improvised from a sail belonging
to the ship, and was conveyed with care-
neither to touch her skin nor to
or breath. In due time she was conveyed
Calcutta, and from thence forwarded, in
package, like a wild beast, to Pashawar,
to tried for the

Possible tests on the air of smoking rooms could reveal still greater numbers. Mr. Litken has not yet tested such air, but he found that a cigarette smoker sends 4,000, 10,000 particles, more or less, into the air with every puff he makes.

All of you know in your hearts that the words of mine are not the ravings of an unsound mind, but God Almighty's truth. The liquor traffic of this nation is responsible for nearly all the murders, maddened, riots, poverty, misery, wretchedness and woe. It breaks up thousands

that they must be sent to France. As no transport is to be found in the Newfoundland waters, it was necessary to charter a sailing vessel, the Seaflower, which was sent by its way to St. Malo. The vessel landed, on the 6th day, its precious freight, a sum of £100 being paid by the Admiralty to the

set long. This gorgeous trophy was the principal personal property of Alumma, a West African chief, and was captured by British blue-jackets in the autumn of last year at Brohomie, the stronghold of Nana, Alumma's son. It reached the Admiralty a few days ago, having been sent home for

